

Fig. 8. A specimen of a glomerate Turbinarian, showing three periods of growth.

PLATE XX.

- Fig. 1.* A peculiar modification of a young cup exhibited by a specimen in the National Collection, which appears to be the first stage in the method of growth shown in the next figure.
- Fig. 2.* A specimen remarkable for the regularity and symmetry of its method of folding. For the letters see next figure.
- Fig. 2 a.* Diagrammatic horizontal section, to explain the method of folding. The letters mark the edges seen in the actual specimen. *c* and *d* are secondary outgrowths somewhat obscuring the original folding.
- Fig. 3.* Three types of protuberant calicles, showing the principal methods in which the coenenchyma is raised by them.
- Fig. 4.* Diagram to illustrate the principles of classification proposed as regards the form of the calicle. *a*, the margin of the calicle; *b*, an imaginary half-radius circle; *1*, four septa which do not reach the half-radius circle; *2*, a single septum reaching the half-radius circle; *3*, septa crossing the half-radius circle. Between the septa at *1* the interseptal loculi run over into the furrows of the coenenchyma; at *2* and *3* they are sharply bounded peripherally, and show different shapes of interseptal loculi.

LXI.—*Description of a new Batrachian (Oreophryne Quelchii) discovered by Messrs. J. J. Quelch and F. McConnell on the Summit of Mount Roraima.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

OREOPHRYNE, gen. nov. (*Engystomatid.*)

Pupil horizontal. Tongue elliptical, entire, and free behind. Palate smooth. No tympanum; eustachian tubes extremely minute. Fingers and toes short, blunt, without distinct web; foot for grasping, the inner toe opposable and longer than the second. Coracoids and præcoracoids very strong, the former forming an extensive suture with the latter in the middle and enclosing on each side a rather small circular foramen; no omosternum; sternum cartilaginous. Diapophyses of sacral vertebra strongly dilated.

The genus *Oreophryne* is nearest allied to *Atelopus*, D. & B., from which it is, however, well distinguished by the stronger præcoracoids and the curious conformation of the foot, which recalls that of the Hyloid genus *Phyllomedusa*.

Oreophryne Quelchii.

Physiognomy of *Bufo* (*Phryniscus*) *nigricans*, Wgm., or *Atelopus Stelzneri*, Wey. Snout short, rounded, not prominent. *Ann. & Mag. N. Hist.* Ser. 6. Vol. xv. 36

nent, with distinct canthus rostralis; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelids. Fingers very short, connected by thick skin at the base, somewhat swollen at the end, first, second, and fourth equal, third longest; toes likewise very short and connected at the base, first and fifth equal, fourth a little longer, second and third shortest; palms and soles warty, carpal and tarsal tubercles quite flat. The tarso-metatarsal articulation reaches the eye. Upper parts covered with prominent warts of unequal sizes; lower parts with smaller flat warts. Black; throat and belly spotted or marbled with bright yellow. Male without vocal sacs.

From snout to vent 22 millim.

Several specimens were found by Messrs. Quelch and McConnell on the summit of Mount Roraima, between British Guiana and Venezuela, at an altitude of 8500 feet.

LXII.—*Description of a new Anolis from Brazil.*

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Anolis holotropis.

Head once and two thirds as long as broad, a little longer than the tibia; forehead scarcely concave; frontal ridges absent; upper head-scales keeled, mostly tricarinate on the snout; scales of the supraorbital semicircles strongly enlarged, in contact in the middle; several enlarged supraocular scales, separated from the supraorbitals by one series of granules; occipital larger than the ear-opening, separated from the supraorbitals by two series of scales; canthus rostralis angular, canthal scales three; loreal rows four or five; seven upper labials to below the centre of the eye; ear-opening small, oval. Gular appendage small (♀). Gular scales keeled. Body cylindrical. Dorsal scales rather small, hexagonal, strongly keeled, passing gradually into the minute keeled granules of the sides; ventrals large, rhomboidal, imbricate, strongly keeled. The adpressed hind limb reaches the posterior border of the orbit; digits very feebly dilated; 17 lamellæ under phalanges II and III of the fourth toe. Tail cylindrical, covered with equal keeled scales, once and three fourths as long as head and body. Pale grey-brown above, with a yellow vertebral stripe edged with reddish brown; femur and tibia with a yellowish cross bar; pale golden beneath.